

# EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1888.

NUMBER 1353

## S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

The largest, most complete line of

## WALL PAPER

In all this vicinity, just added to our

## CARPET DEPARTMENT

## S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

—Circuit Clerk Lewis is better.

—South side school exhibition June first and second.

—John Coleman is again attending to bank business.

—Will A. Drynan visited friends in Sterling yesterday.

Mother Goose to-morrow night. Master Heft's orchestra will furnish music.

—We can see from our window that Wallie Worthington can catch a pike as well as a ball.

—There is to be a special meeting of the Hose Company at the city building to-morrow night.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Merriam are here from Council Bluffs on a visit with relatives and friends.

Don't forget Opera House Monday night; Miss Lillian Lewis in the new famous play "As in a Looking Glass."

—We give much space to the particulars of General Beem's suicide for the reason that he was well known to many of our readers.

—Major O. J. Downing will deliver the memorial address on May 30, at the Dunkard church. The services there will take place in the morning.

—Henry Reynolds, of North Dixon, whose son was killed some months ago while in the service of the Northwestern R. R., was presented by that company with one hundred dollars. A very charitable act.

—James Gibbs, a Dixon boy of eighteen, got himself into trouble by taking an uninvited ride in a freight car that was loaded with goods on the Northwestern, and is now in the Sterling lock up.

—Miss Nettie Dimick has returned from the Wyoming Valley, of which the poets sang, "There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet," where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Burrowes, at Wilkes-Barre.

—Died, Thursday, May 10th, at the residence of his parents, 316 LaSalle avenue, Chicago, Mortimer, Jr., only child of Mortimer and Maud C. McRoberts. Funeral private, as remains will be taken east for interment.

—The following scholars of the North side high school will graduate this term: Misses Nevada Bunnell, Hattie Russell, Minnie Guthrie, Hattie Spielmann, Sadie Hartzel, Lizzie O'Connor, Kate Dee, Kate Irwin, Minnie Shoemaker and Annie Casey.

—An excellent entertainment is promised at the college chapel to-night. There will be singing and instrumental music by our best talent, and an exhibition drill under the command of Capt. C. W. Schick. Our people should patronize our college folks.

—The graduating class of the South side consists of the following: Henry Dixon, Lizzie Coleman, Minnie Bowles, Lottie Carpenter, Maggie Bresnahan, Katie Hogan, Mamie Wynn and Florence Ingraham. The exercises will take place in the Opera House June fourth, in the evening.

—Arrangements have been nearly completed, we learn from William Coffy, for chartering the steamer "Neptune" for the purpose of conveying a number of the ex-soldiers to the re-union of the Thirtieth Illinois infantry at Sterling from Dixon. A trip down the river by the boys in blue will be enjoyed.

—The funeral services of Doctor Felker will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30, instead of 10:30, in Amboy.

Master Wade Ebersoll, whose skillful performance on the Harmonica so delighted the audience at the first entertainment given by Mother Goose and family, has kindly consented to appear again and repeat the performance Saturday evening.

—The Sterling Gazette wants Doctor C. A. Griswold for its State Senator; to fill the vacancy to be made by Judge Crabtree's resignation. Well, that is about as good use as a Doctor could be put to in these days of alarming good health. Is he, Brother Cobb, old school, new school, "alopath," "homeopath," "hydropath," warpath, right path or wrong path in politics?

—The city council has performed a very commendable act in its proposal to pay its firemen for actual service at a fire. It is not a large sum but it is a very proper recognition of a worthy service. The order is as follows: For services at a fire fifty cents per hour for each ten men from each company, including the foremen of said companies; this pay to be allowed to the first ten men who report for service at a fire.

—Captain Hermon Rehtmeyer, a distinguished officer of the Prussian Army and formerly a leader of the famous Uhlans during the siege of Paris, as a guest of the Nachusa House several days enjoyed a visit with his countryman and friend, Mr. Winter. Captain Rehtmeyer is in this country on a leave of absence, and received while here an autograph letter from Bismarck. He is expected here again, so much did he enjoy his visit.

—Miss Anna Corcoran died at the home of her parents in this city at six o'clock this morning, aged twenty-eight years. That terrible destroyer, consumption, which had summoned a brother not many months since to his long home, laid its relentless hands upon this young lady, the pride of her parents and joy of a household, and she, too, after a sickness of a few months, follows to the tomb. The funeral will take place from St. Patrick's church Sunday afternoon at two o'clock.

—We are pleased to agree with John L. Sullivan, of Boston, in his last bold declaration as to what constitutes a gentleman. In Mr. Sullivan's own conduct, such as that of whipping his wife, and in many other somewhat private affairs, we were by reports lead to consider him not strictly a gentleman. However, Mr. Sullivan now expresses the opinion that Mr. Charles Mitchell, of London, in pulling out by the roots the Sullivan-mustache during the Sullivan-Mitchell fight, demonstrated that he was no gentleman. Right you are, Mr. Sullivan. However much we may have been unable to agree with John as to what goes to the making of a first class gentleman, we must certainly agree that Mitchell's dodging, running mode of fighting was not gentlemanly.

Editor "EVENING TELEGRAPH":—

You have no doubt had your curiosity aroused and your most tender feelings have gone out into poor Dakota for the young and beautiful Miss Fellows, (that was) who married that "horrid Indian" Chaska. While at Redfield I came upon a large crowd in the depot, and was told that Chaska and his bride were in a train then there. Of course the center of attraction was that way and I formed into line fully expecting to see a young and beautiful bride, as the "Chicago Daily News" had it, and also a specimen of the Redman. But what was my surprise and how easily the romance of the thing came to an end when I saw the wonderful couple. Mr. Chaska is a decided Indian, there can be no doubt on that point, but falls short of being a "big brave" as he is a small man. Longfellow's "Pecksuot" in "Miles Standish" would have him "go work with the women." Mrs. Chaska instead of being a blushing bride of twenty summers, is not a day younger than forty; she is decidedly homely, and a great deal of cheap jewelry did not help her appearance. We went toward the car exclaiming "poor Miss Fellows"—we left it with the remark "poor Chaska," and we all came to the conclusion that "honors were evenly divided." They were on their way to St. Paul.

Have met most all the Dixon people that are here and certainly Dakota agrees with them. The prospect is good for the next wheat crop. There will be more corn, oats and flax plowed this year than ever before. H. D. UNDERWOOD.

—Last night there was a special conclave of Dixon Commandry of Knights Templar and the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross was conferred upon three can-

didates, Samuel Gantz, of Dixon; Geo. D. Black, Franklin Grove; and Ambrose Sanford, of Polo. The visiting brothers who came in honor of the occasion were, A. W. Schell, George Brand, V. H. Shoop, J. L. Moore, R. H. Gibbons, of Polo; C. E. Loomis, Amboy; A. A. Thorp, Flag; G. H. Currie, Freeport, and Nathan Whitney, Jr., Franklin. At about the hour of ten o'clock, and after the initiating ceremony was concluded, a grand banquet was given at the Nachusa House. It is said by those present that it was a spread worthy of a Delmonico or a Kinsley; and, indeed, was not surpassed by anything of a gastronomic nature ever enjoyed here in Dixon. "Mine host" Campbell clearly demonstrated upon this occasion that he can not only keep hotel but that he can prepare a banquet in manner, style and taste not to be surpassed anywhere. We took a peep into the dining room, out of a sort of aggrivating curiosity, just before the Sir Knights shoved their legs under the richly spread tables, and we must confess that in all the arrangements of table and dishes we never saw any thing of the sort more complete. Then the waiters were so well trained that the service was methodical and complete, such as is rarely seen outside of the management by professional caterers of the great cities, where such affairs are so frequent that practice must needs make perfect. To the gastronomist-in-chief, Monsieur Victor LaFort, and his ingenious assistant, Gustave Muller, late of Chicago, are due all praise for this fine spread of delicacies and substantial. It is said that the fancy and ornamental dishes reflected much credit upon the pastry cook. The guests were each presented with an elegant bouquet; and the visiting brothers congratulated their entertainers; and the Dixon Sir Knights speak in praise of the occasion. The ladies were there to lend cheer and beauty to the occasion.

### No Use Without It.

In Europe now, as in the past,  
The Teuton hates the Gaul;  
But here, without the gall, he knows  
He can't succeed at all.

—Texas Siftings.

### Choice of Evils.

Omaha Man (entering Denver restaurant)—Eh? That's a queer notice: "Oleomargarine used in this establishment; if you want butter ask for it." What does that mean? Friend (a native)—That's the law. "Humph! I should think the place would lose all its customers." "Guess you never tasted Colorado butter." —Omaha World.

### A Left Handed Blessing.

The Saturday half holiday  
Is a great thing for the clerk,  
For it takes him all the following week  
To catch up with his work.

—New York Morning Journal.

### Broken Slumbers.

Dumley—You don't look as if you had enjoyed a very good night's rest, Brown.  
Brown—I didn't. A cracker kept me awake most of the night.  
Dumley—I shouldn't think eating a cracker would interfere seriously with your sleep.  
Brown—Oh, I didn't eat the cracker. The baby ate it in bed. —New York Sun.

### The Arch Little Archer.

Cupid, little wretch, is blind;  
And tho' his darts are sighs and krs,  
When he shoots at pretty maids  
He's forever making Mrs. —Life.

### Carpentry Made Easy.

Omaha Man (reading)—Female carpenters have appeared in London.  
Wife—Shouldn't wonder. A woman can be a carpenter now as well as a man.  
"Why so?"  
"I saw by the paper the other day that an Englishman had invented a machine for driving nails." —Omaha World.

### From the Wild West.

New York Youth (in a palace car)—Aw! beg pawdon, but d'ye know we've been, aw, chotting together foh neahly an 'owah, an', b' Jove, I don't know yowah name, ye know, noh you mine.  
Omaha Youth—My name is Blank.  
"Aw! Mine is De Blank. You aw fwom the west, I fwaney."  
"Yes, I live in Nebraska. How did you know?"  
"I—ah, beg pawdon foh weminding you of it, but I know it fwom yowah queesh pronunciation, ye know, m' deah boy." —Omaha World.

### Making it Pay.

Volapuk is pronounced Volapeek.—Exchange.  
A Boston girl learned Volapuk,  
And no other language would spuk,  
So they put her, by gum,  
In the dime museum,  
And she's earning her hundred a wuk.

—Boston Courier.

### Handsome Is as Handsome Does.

Miss Wabash (of Chicago)—Who is that young gentleman, Clara, who took you in to dinner last night?  
Miss Breezy—A Mr. Porcine, of Michigan avenue.  
Miss Wabash—I thought he was so handsome.  
Miss Breezy—Ye-es; but to a person of refined and sensitive tastes the very awkward manner in which he handles his knife when eating pie is distressing in the extreme. —Tid Bits.

### THE TRUTH TOLD

Tillson & Hayden have the largest and choicest assortment of the newest and finest Wall Paper and Decorations, Curtains, Pictures, Paints, Oils, Drugs and Toilet Articles, in the city. Our prices are Very Low; our House, Wall, Floor, Carriage, Barn and Roof Paints are the best and cheapest in the market. We can suit and please you on all of these valuable Articles. Call and see.

### TILLSON & HAYDEN

Practical, Progressive, Pharmacists.

Milk shake at Horton's.

### PLANTS! PLANTS!

Early cabbage and tomato plants, Verbenas, Pansies and a full line of house and bedding plants at Pankhursts Greenhouse. 1343tf

Ice cream soda at Horton's, Saturday.

### BABY CARRIAGES.

When you want to buy a baby carriage call at the furniture rooms of C. Gonnerman, where you will find a complete stock of the latest designs and most elegant make at the lowest prices. 13 11 tf

### PAPERING AND PAINTING!

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice.

Hayden Bros. will deliver the purest quality of ice in any quantity to any part of the city. Orders left at Geo. D. Laing's feed store will receive prompt attention.

Buggies and Harnesses at Pitcher's. Largest stock and lowest prices. 1275tf.

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes

B. J. Grant will contract to do street sprinkling outside of the business part of the town.

The young stallion "Morgan General, Jr." will be in Dixon Friday and Saturday of each week, and routed other days to suit patrons. 1343 963tf.

### CHET HARRINGTON

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruption. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. -ly

### RETAIL COAL MARKET.

Corrected daily by L. D. PITCHER dealer in Coal of all kinds, Wood &c. Telephone No. 19. Delivered in any part of the city. Prices:

|                              |          |         |
|------------------------------|----------|---------|
| Hard Coal, Nut or Range,     | per ton  | \$ 9.00 |
| Hocking Valley               | "        | 5.50    |
| Soft Indiana Coal, Lump,     | "        | 4.50    |
| " Illinois Coal, 3d v. lump, | "        | 3.50    |
| " Oilville, Lump,            | "        | 3.50    |
| " Coal, Nut,                 | "        | 2.50    |
| Blossburg, Smithing          | "        | 7.00    |
| Hard Wood, Green,            | per cord | 4.50    |
| " Dry,                       | "        | 5.00    |
| Pine Kindling, Dry,          | "        | 4.00    |

### FOR SALE.

ON EASY TERMS, the fine house and grounds known as the Judge Heaton residence. Apply at house or address d&wt1

AMELIA MCCONSET, Dixon, Ill.

TWO SEATED TOP CARRIAGE—Enquire of L. B. Countryman or Alex Turner. 1349w1

### FOR RENT.

ROOMS.—Three large rooms with closets. Enquire of George Atchins, South Peoria street. 1349w1

BRICK HOUSE on Peoria street, containing seven rooms and good lot. Enquire of Mrs. Thorne. 1352b3

### WANTED.

A WASHER in the Nachusa House laundry. J. G. CAMPBELL. 1350w1

A PORTER at the Nachusa House. 1350w1

MEN to sell choice Nursery Stock. I pay liberal salary or commission every week. Outfit free. Write for terms. E. O. GRAHAM, Rochester N. Y. 1346b12

### STEAMBOAT.

LADY DIXON will make its future home at Dixon. Rates: Dixon to Grand Detour and return fifty cents; to Gov. Charters and return twenty-five cents; prices satisfactory to picnic and other parties. Orders left at Morris & Son's or Tillson & Hayden's will receive prompt attention. 1355tf

C. L. JOSELYN.

### MACHINE SHOP,

H. S. DEY, Proprietor,

All kinds of Machinery Repaired on short notice; Steam Engines a specialty. Also agent for the American Steam Injector, the Best Boiler Feed in the market.

H. S. DEY.

Enquire at the EVENING TELEGRAPH Office.

### RIVERSIDE REAL ESTATE

John M. Julien, the Real Estate Agent on Galena street, has a number of choice town lots located within two blocks of Riverside Shoe Factory, which he will sell very reasonable, and on easy terms. Also other valuable property in all parts of the city. For terms call on or address JOHN M. JULIEN, Dixon.

\$100 to \$300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. 1240 963m1

## HORTON'S IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

## PAINT SUPPLIES!

RAYNOLDS, Pure Prepared Paints.

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD, RAYNOLDS, Colors in oil and Japan, RAILWAY COLORED LEAD, PRATT & LAMBERTS Varnishes, LINED OIL, TURPENTINE, BRUSHES, ETC., ETC.

All of above goods will be sold as LOW as first class goods can be. Drugs and Druggists' Sundries!

### CHEAPER THAN EVER.

## D. S. HORTON,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

TELEPHONE NO. 15.

## BIG DRIVE

—IN—

## Gent's Furnishing Goods

Job lot just received; and can and will be sold at wholesale prices THIS WEEK ONLY.

White and Colored Shirts, Neck wear, Suspenders, Underwear, Collars and Cuffs, Crusher Hats, fur and wool, at 25 cents to 50 cents; also

Ladies Silk Umbrellas!

### COME IN THIS WEEK.

## CHARLEY'S Hat Store.

OPERA BLK with RODESCH.

## THAT CUT!

## ONE PIANO and SEVEN ORGANS

sold during that last ten day cut in prices. I will continue to sell for one week more at the

## WAY : DOWN : PRICES

Quick sales and small profits pays.

### CALL and SEE

## R. A. RODESCH

NO. 4 OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

## OPERA SLIPPERS

A large line just received at THEO J. HYDES, in all Styles, Sizes and Widths, and will be sold at marvelously Low Prices. Call and examine them.

## THEO J. HYDE,

Dimick Building, Main St.

## THE SOCIETY EVENT

Dixon Opera House

Monday, May 14, 1888.

Only appearance here this season of the celebrated actress

## Miss Lillian Lewis

Supported by absolutely the best Company that money can secure, in her thrilling and famous success

## As in a Looking Glass

The same Company, the same appointments, everything the same as produced in the large cities. On account of the large expense the prices will be

50 and 75 Cents.

Secure your seats now at Trueman & Co's Opera Block.



## THAT MATTER OF FISH

TO BE DEBATED IN SECRET AND THE TALK PRINTED.

Why the Foreign Relations Committee Doesn't Like the Treaty—The Minority's Views—A Big Thing in Arid Lands—The Crops—Further Tariff Oratory—The Land Forfeiture Bill Passed Again.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—The senate in executive session yesterday afternoon discussed for two hours the propriety of considering the fisheries treaty in open session, or of admitting an official reporter with a view to having the discussion reported, and subsequently made public in whole or part. Several resolutions were pending, one by Riddleberger providing for open discussion, one by Hoar providing for a stenographer's report for subsequent publication, and one by Morgan for a report for the confidential use of the senate only. The Hoar resolution, slightly amended by Teller, was finally adopted, and it is probable that the debate will be published from day to day in The Record. The question of giving publicity to the reports of the foreign relations committee adverse to and in support of the treaty was then discussed, and the injunction of secrecy was removed from both. The majority report, after an extended review of the objections urged and criticisms of the method of negotiation, says the treaty is objectionable because the United States recognize as British territory and renounce forever all claim of independent right in all the great lays along the British North American coasts, named in the treaty, and admit that all such bays form a part of and are within British territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction, and that in doing so the United States surrenders a right that has been exercised for more than a century, and been confirmed by a tribunal organized under a treaty with Great Britain. This is the chief objection, and the others relate to the rights of American fishing vessels in British ports, which, the report says are given under conditions that ought not to be accepted, especially while Canadian vessels have all commercial rights in United States ports.

The report closes with a criticism of the president for declining to submit to the senate the whole of the correspondence as, contrary to the essential nature of the constitutional relations between the president and senate, and the expression of the hope that the rejection of the treaty will move Great Britain to give the Americans all they ask.

The minority report defends the treaty and believes it would lead to a full and amicable adjustment of all the troubles which have arisen, and is far in advance of anything that has heretofore been demanded of the British government. Measures of retaliation, non-intercourse, and other forms of hostility are deprecated, and it is claimed that in the negotiation of the treaty the president has only performed a plain duty and has transferred to the senate the grave responsibility which he has properly discharged.

The protocol to the treaty, or modus vivendi, is defended as an honorable and friendly overture of the British government, which should be allowed to develop by actual experience the influence of the treaty on our fisheries and commerce. The report reviews the provisions of the treaty in detail and defends every provision, claiming that nothing is yielded that is of any value to our fishermen; that precedents have been carefully followed; that Great Britain has yielded her headland theory and made other important concessions, and that the treaty presents the only practical and expedient solution of the long pending difficulties.

### THE DAY IN THE CAPITOL.

Final Passage by the Senate of the Land Forfeiture Bill—Doings in the House.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—The railway land forfeiture bill, which was passed Wednesday, came up again in the senate yesterday on Call's motion to reconsider, which was adopted. The bill was then amended so as to confirm certain titles to lands in Florida, and so as to consider a mortgage or pledge of land by a railway as a sale, and then re-passed. The pension appropriation bill, and the bill appropriating money to enable the government to take part in the Cincinnati exposition were reported back, and the bill to prohibit alien labor on public works was reported. A senate bill to present a gold medal to Joseph Francis, of New York, for life saving inventions was passed, and the senate then went into executive session to consider the fisheries treaty. It was determined to publish the debates on the treaty, but to consider the same in secret session. When the doors reopened the conference report on the bill for a reciprocal commercial convention with South American states was agreed to, and the senate adjourned until Monday.

The house agreed to the conference report on the proposed pan-American commercial convention. A bill was passed appropriating \$450,000 for a customs expense deficiency and \$3,500,000 for army and navy pensions of the war of 1812. The Mills tariff bill debate was resumed, and Turner of Georgia, Wilkinson of Louisiana and Clements of Georgia defended the bill, while Cannon of Illinois and Brumm of Pennsylvania opposed it. A night session was held to continue the debate, and Tracy of New York, Newton of Iowa, and Lane of Illinois spoke for the bill, and Belden of New York, Atkinson and Yardley of Pennsylvania, and Post of Illinois against it, and at 11 p. m. the house adjourned.

### TARIFF DEBATE SPECIMENS.

Turner's Slap at New England—Cannon for Free Sugar—Brumm's Blast.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—During his speech in the house yesterday on the tariff, Turner of Georgia, after declaring that the Republicans would neither do anything themselves to revise the tariff nor agree to the performance of the work by the Democrats, said it had been said that gentlemen coming from the old slave states were not capable of dealing with a question which involved the wages of labor. If they were unfit, on account of their incidental relations with slavery, to consider public questions affecting the burden of taxation, why should it not be said with equal propriety that those who brought the Africans over on New England ships could not be entrusted with

task of revising the privileges of freemen. He closed with a glowing picture of the rehabilitated south.

Cannon of Illinois said that it was admitted that the revenue should be reduced. As a means to reduce revenue he criticized the president at length for signing the Mexican pension bill and vetoing the dependent pension bill. It was only by the efforts of Randall and Morrison that he had been forced to apply a part of the surplus to the redemption of bonds already due. Taking up the tariff bill, Cannon denied that its tariff features would reduce the revenue one cent. He examined the bill in detail and spoke of what he regarded as its sins of omission and commission, and condemned especially the free wool clause. Speaking of sugar he said last year \$53,000,000 in taxes had been paid in this country on \$76,000,000 worth of imported sugar. That was 82 per cent. ad valorem; 2 cents a pound, or \$1.06 for every man, woman, and child in this country. He was in favor of free sugar, with a bounty of 2 cents per pound. The gentlemen on the other side all seemed to think that labor was oppressed in the United States. Let them look at the statistics: 1,000,000 paupers in England and only 80,000 in the United States with twice the population.

Wilkinson of Louisiana followed in an argument in favor of keeping the duty on sugar. Brumm of Pennsylvania said that Grover Cleveland, acting president of the United States, had solemnly proclaimed a doctrine which was the spawn of the cotton combine, of the Wall street sharks and of the Kentucky whisky rings. He spoke principally of wages as affected by the tariff, asserting that wages were higher here than in Europe. It was not the tariff that caused distress in the coal and iron regions. It was the damnable tyranny of Scott and Cox and others like them which pitted the men against each other.

Clements of Georgia, the next speaker, deprecated the unbusinesslike treatment which the proposition to revise the tariff—a business matter—had received from the Republican side of the house. The present condition would lead to certain financial panic and disaster. Should the house go on and quibble over who was to do the work of tariff revision—a Democratic or Republican house—in the face of this great peril? He contended that the Republicans were equally pledged with Democrats to revise the tariff, and he called upon them to redeem their promises.

### Report of the Crop Condition.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—The crop report issued from the department of agriculture yesterday says: Low temperature and deficient rainfall, with drying winds and some frost, have reduced the condition of winter wheat in the central states. It has also been cool on the Atlantic coast, and not favorable to improvement, and yet the plant has nearly held its own in this region. On the Pacific coast only a medium development is reported. In the southern states changes are slight, several averages being the same as last month. Pennsylvania shows a decline of 4 points; New York, 16; Ohio, 12; Michigan, 12; Indiana, 6; Illinois, 7; Missouri, 2; Kansas, 3. The general average is reduced 9 points—from 82 to 73. Last year the condition was reduced from 88.1 in April to 85.8 in May.

Winter rye remains very nearly as in April, the average being 92.9, instead of 9.5. The condition of winter barley is 88.3, promising a medium crop.

The state averages of winter wheat in the principal states are as follows: New York, 70; Pennsylvania, 87; Virginia, 90; Ohio, 56; Michigan, 64; Indiana, 59; Illinois, 57; Missouri, 80; Kansas, 94; Texas, 90.

### LOOKS LIKE IT MIGHT PAY.

A Big Estimate of the Value of Arid Lands After Irrigation.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—Superintendent Powell, of the geological survey, in response to a senate resolution, has prepared an answer in which he states that to properly investigate the practicability of constructing reservoirs for the storage of water to irrigate the arid public land of the United States would necessitate an appropriation of \$250,000. In a broad sense, he says that most of such arid land is west of the 100th meridian. He estimates that there are 1,300,000 square miles of arid public land, of which, under any circumstances, one-fifth is too rugged to admit of irrigation. About 1,000,000 square miles could be irrigated. This land at the minimum price of government land is worth \$800,000,000, which, when irrigated, would be worth \$19,200,000,000. Until the investigation is made he can not, he states, say where reservoirs should be established, as to determine that it will be necessary to know the quality of the land, the amount of water that could be secured from the water-courses that run through the country to be irrigated, and other details that can only be ascertained by scientific investigations.

### Criminal Jurisdiction on the Lakes.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—The house committee on judiciary yesterday morning agreed to report favorably the Rodgers bill extending the criminal jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts to the great lakes, or any bay, strait, or other navigable waters connecting or connected with the lakes, on board of any vessel belonging in whole or in part to the United States, or to any citizen thereof, with like force and effect as if the same were committed upon the high seas, and the trial of all such offenses not committed within any state shall be in the district where the offender is found or into which he is first brought.

### The President's Latest Contribution.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—President Cleveland has contributed \$100 toward the establishment of an asylum near Lynchburg, Va., for orphaned and abandoned negro children. Secretary Bayard, Rev. Dr. Leonard, Rev. Dr. Elliott, and others have also contributed to the fund.

### Lynched on a Supposition.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., May 11.—Wednesday night a mob composed of about 100 men went to the farm of Joe Smith, in Rich Pond neighborhood, in this county, and took a negro farm hand and hung him. Marion Sloss, a farmer, has had about twenty horses poisoned during the past year, and the negro is supposed to be the guilty party, as he was once in the employ of Sloss and discharged. He made threats against Sloss several times. Only meager details have been received.

## A DAY FOR DEMOCRATS.

CLEVELAND INDORSED BY ALL THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

Michigan, Vermont, Tennessee, Alabama and Maryland in Line—Another Taylor Brothers Campaign for Tennessee—Stevenson Declines a Nomination for Governor of Illinois—A Day's Work in Politics.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 11.—The Democratic state convention held yesterday was united in the support of Cleveland's administration and his candidacy for re-election. So united was it as to be almost without incident. The resolutions approved the president's tariff views, and complimented Postmaster General Dickinson. The delegates will go to St. Louis instructed for Cleveland but will be open for any accommodation in the vice presidency. The indications are that Wellington R. Burt, of Saginaw, will have the field clear for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination when the time comes.

Chairman Weston, of the state central committee, called the convention to order and L. G. Rutherford was chosen temporary chairman. "The Republicans have named Alger," said the chairman, "expecting old soldiers will follow him, but they will not." He charged to the Republican party the destruction of the merchant marine; the rise of the tramp and of strikes. He aroused cheers for Voorhees and hisses for Ingalls. When he said, "God bless Grover Cleveland," the applause that followed was tremendous and lasted fully thirty seconds.

After a recess Mr. Rutherford was made permanent chairman and the convention chose delegates at large: I. M. Weston, of Kent county; George L. Yapple, of St. Joseph; M. H. Chamberlain, of Wayne, and Peter White, Marquette.

The convention took another recess, and held a love feast at night, when the hall was crowded, and with E. F. Uhl, of this city, as chairman, speeches were made by W. R. Burt, of Saginaw, whom all admit has the inside track as the next gubernatorial candidate; W. T. Bancroft, of Port Huron; L. G. Rutherford and George Sanford, of Lansing; L. D. Morris and Charles H. Taylor, of this city, and C. R. Whitman, of Ann Arbor. The speeches aroused great enthusiasm, and the convention adjourned with cheers for Cleveland and Dickinson and the Democracy.

Previous to the assembling of the state convention yesterday afternoon district caucuses were held, and the following delegates to the St. Louis convention were chosen: First, Edmund Haug, R. W. Gillett; Second, Charles R. Whitman, L. H. Salisbury; Third, J. G. Parkhurst, Col. Richards; Fourth, H. C. Sherwood, W. G. Howard; Fifth, Thomas Savage, Thomas F. McGarry; Sixth, E. D. Winans, Byron G. Stout; Seventh, A. W. McLellan, I. W. Hubbard; Eighth, Free Estate, J. S. Crosby; Ninth, A. V. Mann, W. P. Nesbitt; Tenth, Joseph Turner, Maurice Finn; Eleventh, R. C. Hannigan, A. J. Scott.

### THE TWO TAYLORS AGAIN

Likely to Repeat Their Campaign for Governor of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 11.—The Democratic state convention in session yesterday elected A. M. Loomney, of Maury county; J. R. Godwin, of Shelby; H. H. Ingersoll, of Knox, and J. C. Brown, of Giles, delegates to St. Louis.

The platform favors the messages and administration of President Cleveland, declares the opinion that he should be renominated and re-elected; that the views of the president in his message to congress regarding the tariff are pure Jeffersonian Democracy and sound statesmanship; opposes all monopolies and "trusts" organized and operated to fix the price of commodities, or to deprive the laborer of the just reward of his toil.

Five ballots were taken in the afternoon for the selection of a candidate for governor, and the convention adjourned till night. Governor Taylor had 651 votes, 888 being necessary for nomination. The convention adjourned at midnight after the sixth ballot was taken for governor without result.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., May 11.—At the Republican congressional convention held here yesterday Hon. A. A. Taylor, brother of the governor, was nominated by acclamation.

### DON'T WANT TO BE GOVERNOR.

Stevenson, First Assistant Postmaster General, Writes a Declination.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—A. E. Stevenson, first assistant postmaster general, in an open letter declines to be a candidate for governor of Illinois. The letter is dated "Washington, D. C., May 10, '88," and addressed to Hon. James S. Ewing, Bloomington, Ills., and is as follows:

DEAR SIR: Some days since, in response to the inquiry of representatives of the leading journals of Chicago, I stated that, while I was not, in any sense, a candidate for the nomination for governor of Illinois, yet, if nominated, I would hardly feel at liberty to decline. At that time I had little reason to suppose that I should be seriously thought of in that connection. I have since given the matter careful reflection, and in justice both to myself and to others I am compelled to request that my name be not presented to the convention as a candidate for that office.

I deem it but just to those who have so kindly mentioned me for this great office to make public at once my decision in advance of the meeting of the convention. The flattering manner in which I have been referred to in many of the leading papers of the state, as well as in private letters received, will be one of the pleasant memories of my life. Yours very truly, A. E. STEVENSON.

### Vermont Democracy for Cleveland.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 11.—The Democratic state convention organized yesterday

forenoon with Patrick M. Weldon, of Rutland, as permanent chairman. He addressed the convention briefly. His approving references to the Cleveland administration were greeted with great applause. After appointment of a committee on resolutions, nomination were in order, and the following were chosen by a rising vote: For governor, S. Shurtliff, Montpelier; lieutenant governor, T. C. O'Sullivan, Burlington; treasurer, W. E. Peck, Barnet. The delegates at large chosen to St. Louis are Hon. W. H. H. Bingham; J. D. Hanrahan, J. H. Senter, and Martin Goddard.

The platform adopted heartily indorses the administration of Cleveland and urges the president's re-election, favors such tariff revision as will reduce taxation to the needs of the government; reasserts the principle that property should be the principal subject of taxation; favors a stringent license law with local option for prohibition, and expresses sympathy for Ireland.

### Illinois Republican Committee.

CHICAGO, May 11.—An animated crowd of politicians filled the rotunda of the Pacific hotel all forenoon yesterday. They were there to attend the meeting of the state central committee, which was in session in the afternoon, and which was called to meet for the purpose of organizing for the forthcoming campaign. In addition to the members of the committee, many other prominent politicians were present, exchanging notes and discussing the situation. Among the number were "Private" Fifer, Congressman Payson, Attorney General Hunt, and others equally prominent. The principal interest was centered in the election of chairman of the committee, and several ballots were taken before this was settled. A. M. ("Long") Jones, the incumbent, was a candidate, and a successful fight was made against him, the honor going to Gen. James S. Martin, of Salem, Marion county.

### Gorman Heads the Delegation.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 11.—At the Democratic state convention yesterday the following delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention were chosen: Hon. A. P. Gorman, Germantown, Col. L. V. Baughman, and John B. Brown. The electors-at-large are Henry Page and James Hodges. The platform strongly indorses the administration of President Cleveland and instructs the Maryland delegates to cast their votes solidly for him; declares in favor of tariff revision, and reaffirms the resolutions of the Democratic national convention of 1884, which indicate how this revision should be accomplished.

### Trouble Over Seney's Renomination.

CLEVELAND, O., May 11.—Hon. George E. Seney was renominated for congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District at Upper Sandusky yesterday. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration, free trade, the candidacy of General John C. Black, and instructing the member of congress to support the tariff reforms proposed in the Mills bill. A special from Findlay says that there is much opposition to the nomination and that an anti-Seney convention will be called at once to nominate an independent candidate.

### Alabama Democrats on the Tariff.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 11.—The Democratic convention yesterday adopted the following tariff plank. "That the firmness, ability and statesmanship displayed by President Cleveland in the administration of his office entitles him to the confidence and support of his fellow-citizens. That we are unalterably opposed to the present tariff. We demand a reduction of the tariff and a reduction of the surplus in the treasury by a reduction of tariff taxation."

### Union League Club Views.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Union League club last night adopted a report of the committee on political reform, favoring civil service reform, and denouncing the failure of the present administration to enforce it.

### GRANT'S BIRTHPLACE.

The House in Which the General Was Born To Be Exhibited.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The World publishes a special from Batavia, O., saying that the house in which Gen. Grant was born has been leased by Col. Morton L. Hawkins, ex-sheriff of Hamilton county, and will be on exhibition for 100 days at the approaching centennial exposition in Cincinnati. It is to be lifted from its present foundation, put on a flat-boat, and floated down the river to Cincinnati. There it will be put on wheels and taken to the exposition grounds, where it may be seen at 80 much per see.

Its lessees hope to preserve the old building intact, and in its present excellent condition of repair as nearly as possible. They have also secured a good many Grant mementoes, and will make a first-class curiosity shop out of it. The people of Point Pleasant dislike the idea of removing the old house, as many fear it will never come back. Since it has to go on wheels and be carted around the country, they naturally expect to hear of its being hauled to Columbus, where there is to be another "Ohio centennial" in September.

### COMMODORE KITTSOON DEAD.

Stricken with Heart Disease While on a Railway Train.

HARVARD, Ills., May 11.—Commodore Kittson, a passenger on an incoming train to this place, died between here and Hartland last night. He was in his usual good health when he left the smoking-car to enter the dining-car, but dropped dead immediately after entering the car. Mr. Kittson was about 75 years of age and an influential and wealthy citizen of St. Paul, where his remains were sent. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

### The Southern Pacific Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The annual report of the Southern Pacific company for 1887 shows an increase of \$6,132,000 in gross earnings, of which increase \$1,737,000 is on the Atlantic system and \$3,405,000 on the Pacific system, \$1,265,000 of the latter being from newly acquired lines. Operating expenses increased \$4,198,000, of which \$797,000 was on the Atlantic and \$3,407,000 on the Pacific system, \$775,000 of the latter being due to operation of new lines.

### Parnell's Speech Gives Offense.

LONDON, May 11.—The Standard says that Parnell's disavowal of responsibility for the plan of campaign has offended a section of his followers.

## ALEXANDER & HOWELL

Vapor Stoves,  
Refrigerators,  
Lawn Mowers,  
Hair Clippers,  
Mechanics Tools  
Chain Pumps.  
Belting, Packing,  
Cotton Waste,  
Locks, Iron, Nails.

## ALEXANDER & HOWELLS'

SPRING  
OVERCOATS

Good Styles, very cheap,  
from \$5.00 up.

Dress Suits,  
Business Suits,  
Boy's Suits.

### AT THE OLD STAND

Galena Street, Dixon, Illinois

JAS. H. TODD

WINDOW SHADES

### CURTAIN FIXTURES.

### CURTAIN :: CLOTH

By the Yard

We still have a FIRST-CLASS Upholsterer. If you have goods needing repairs please inform us.

### CAMP & SON

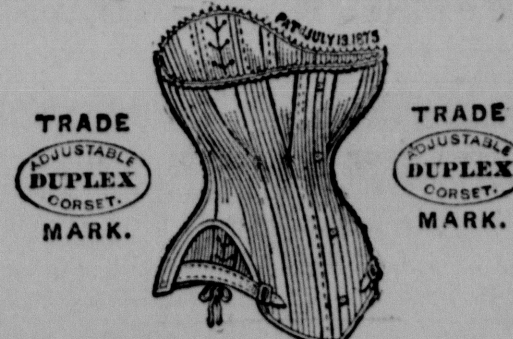
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GALENA ST., DIXON, ILL.



Honest-made, durable, and worthy of preference over all others. Endorsed by practical painters. It is to your advantage to try our Paints. COIT & CO., Chicago, Mfrs.

## Duplex Corset



Integrity of material and make. Gives suppleness, ease and elegance to the form. Can be depended upon for satisfactory service. Warranted. Sold everywhere for One Dollar. Sample sent post-paid on receipt of price. BORTREE MFG. CO., JACKSON, MICH.

### NICKEL PLATING.

Hardware and Store Trimmings, Lamps, Gas Fixtures, Harness Trimmings, Revolvers & Nickel Plated, Polished or Bronzed. Facilities for large work. Polishing and all kinds of Plating Spinning, Casting &c. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS, 35 Ohio Street, Chicago, 100 Good 91471

THE most remarkable yet discovered. CLEK, a positive recuperator of failing manhood. First discovered by Dr. Thompson, from the seeds of a harmless plant, its most remarkable effects are as above. For information, address Dr. A. THOMPSON, 33 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.



## PECULIAR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STANTON, NEB., SENSATION

CHICAGO, May 11.—The developments yesterday in the mysterious shooting of Gen. Beem were of a most startling nature, but practically only serve to deepen the depth of uncertainty which hangs over the fate of the dead man. Judge Knickerbocker, of the probate court, who directed Bailiff Galpin to secure any testamentary documents found among the effects of the deceased, decided to make public the will of Gen. Beem, the day was dated and executed on April 27, the day previous to the general's visit to his wife at Stanton, Neb. No attempt to probate the will has yet been made, but the judge decided that the interests of justice required the publication of the peculiar document.

But this does not explain his death, and a program from Alton, Ills., says that at the request of Miss Beam, the general's body was examined yesterday and a coroner's inquest was held. At this inquest two physicians examined the body—Dr. Gaelich and Dr. Haskell, president of the state board of health. Dr. Haskell testified:

**A Negative Indorsement of Hewitt.**  
NEW YORK, May 11.—In the convention the Ancient Order of Hibernians yesterday, W. B. Stack, state master workman of Knights of Labor in Alabama, offered a platoon violently denouncing Mayor Hewitt.

HER LIFE WAS SAVED.—C. E. Ballard, druggist, of Vassar, Mich., says:—"Mrs. H. Pratt, living about two miles from me, was very sick with Consumption and given up to die; I persuaded her to take 'Acker's English Remedy,' and in a very short time her lungs healed, all sores went away, and to use her own expression, 'My life was saved, or I owe my life to Acker's English Remedy.'"  
This medicine is a positive cure for throat and lung troubles, colds, croup, whooping-cough and asthma. Sold on a positive guarantee by Tillson & Hayden,

Four little Indians used **Santa Claus Soap**, you see,  
One washed kettles, pots and pans—then there were three.  
Three little Indians found **Santa Claus Soap** so true,  
One went out to buy some more—then there were two.  
Two little Indians out washing in the sun,  
Said **Santa Claus Soap** will quickly get it done.  
One little Indian—you all can plainly see,  
**Santa Claus Soap** has made him a pale Cherokee.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

**BUT HE HAS NOT.**  
**Insist upon the Exact Label and Top.**  
**FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. MADE ONLY BY**  
**E. A. MACBETH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.**  
 For sale by Grocers and Druggists.

e  
 were nine.  
 es laid wait,  
 re were eight.  
 ands were given,  
 then there were seven.  
 tried to fix,  
 us Soap—then there were six.  
 rive,  
 le—then there were five.  
 , chairs and floor  
 was tired—then there

































































































**Ball and Wedding Invitations neatly executed at this office.**

07-187373-1



RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

| TRAINS GOING EAST.                              |           |   |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| No. 6, Atlantic Express.                        | 8:10 A.M. | A |
| " 5, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave 7:02 A.M.  |           | C |
| " 4, Denver Ex., arrive 10:52, leave 11:07 P.M. |           | C |
| " 2, Marshall Ex., arrive 2:00, leave 2:15 P.M. |           | C |
| " 8, Limited Ex., arrive 4:46, leave 5:01 P.M.  |           | A |

| GOING WEST.                                       |           |   |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| No. 5, Pacific Express.                           | 2:06 P.M. | A |
| " 1, Marshall Ex., arrive 12:25, leave 12:40 P.M. |           | C |
| " 5, Denver Express.                              | 3:42 P.M. | A |
| " 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave 7:57 P.M.    |           | C |
| " 7, Limited Ex.                                  | 8:37 P.M. | A |

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

| EAST BOUND.                                   |  |   |
|-----------------------------------------------|--|---|
| No. 46, 7:50 A.M., bet'n Sterling and Turner. |  | C |
| " 34, 8:00 P.M., " " Clinton and M. Park.     |  | C |
| " 18, 9:12 P.M., " " Cortland.                |  | A |

| WEST BOUND.                                    |  |   |
|------------------------------------------------|--|---|
| No. 35, 6:47 A.M., bet'n Rochelle and Clinton. |  | C |
| " 17, 9:30 P.M., " " Cortland.                 |  | C |
| " 45, 2:05 P.M., " " Turner and Sterling.      |  | C |
| " 19, 5:34 P.M., " " " "                       |  | C |

A Daily.  
C Daily except Sunday.  
E. E. MANNING, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

| GOING SOUTH.   |            |   |
|----------------|------------|---|
| Passenger.     | 11:05 A.M. | A |
| Passenger.     | 3:15 P.M.  | A |
| New Passenger. | 5:57 P.M.  | A |
| Freight.       | 6:00 P.M.  | A |

| GOING NORTH.   |            |   |
|----------------|------------|---|
| Passenger.     | 2:15 P.M.  | A |
| Passenger.     | 6:15 P.M.  | A |
| New Passenger. | 8:30 P.M.  | A |
| Freight.       | 11:05 P.M. | A |

A Daily except Sunday.  
C Daily except Monday.  
W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

NORTH DIXON.

| SOUTH BOUND.              |            |   |
|---------------------------|------------|---|
| No. 1, Passenger.         | 11:00 A.M. | A |
| No. 3, Passenger.         | 8:05 P.M.  | A |
| No. 5, Mendota Passenger. | 5:52 P.M.  | A |

| NORTH BOUND.      |           |   |
|-------------------|-----------|---|
| No. 4, Passenger. | 6:20 A.M. | A |
| No. 2, Passenger. | 2:22 P.M. | A |
| No. 6, Passenger. | 1:35 A.M. | B |

A Daily except Sunday.  
B Daily except Monday.  
C. G. ALBRIGHT, Agent.

THE ASCETIC.

Where rocks amid the Thebaid grimly rise,  
And like a silver thread in barren sand,  
The Nile flows onward to the fertile land,  
Seated with a touch, I watched the skies,  
Whose heart had never known sweet replies  
That come so gladly when at love's command  
A radiant maid lays in your glorious hand,  
And makes the fair earth glow with her eyes.  
He watched and prayed, yet never answer came;  
For Isis and Osiris still looked down  
Along the sand where patient camels trod,  
And he had asked that some destroying flame  
Would sweep these from his sight, and leave the  
brown,  
Wide desert showing the strong wrath of God.  
—Thomas S. Collier in Boston Transcript.

IN A JAPANESE HOTEL.

"Ruhamah" Tells of the Trials of a  
Traveler—Sleeping Rooms.

At midnight we came up the one long  
street that constitutes the village of  
Nikko, and seven jinrickishas rattling  
into the hotel court and fourteen coolies  
shouting to one another and altogether,  
roused the house and the whole neigh-  
borhood. Peaceful sleepers upstairs were  
roused, looked out at us, and banged the  
screens shut angrily. The Japanese bed  
is the floor, with a wooden box under  
the neck for a pillow and a cotton  
wadded comforter for a covering. The  
mats are an inch or two thick, made of  
soft straw, with a finely woven top sur-  
face, and it is to preserve these soft floor  
mats that shoes are not worn in the  
house. For the foreigner the Japanese  
landlord allows five or six futons or  
wadded comforters, and they make a  
tolerable mattress, although not springy,  
and rather apt to feel damp and smell  
musty. The traveler carries his own  
sheets, woolen blankets and feather pil-  
lows, and, above all, flea powder, which  
is the most necessary part of the bed, if  
it is designed for rest at all.

The straw mats and the futons are the  
special haunts and homes of the fleas,  
and without a liberal dusting of every  
part of the coverings, and all about the  
edges, it is impossible to sleep. If the  
powder is fresh and strong there is a  
grim satisfaction in the morning in look-  
ing over the edges of the futons, and  
watching the dead and dying fleas,  
whose death agonies are as great as  
those of leviathans. This sleeping on the  
floor on a pile of cotton comforters is  
not really comfortable, and, coupled  
with the fatigues of walking and moun-  
tain climbing, stiffens one's joints sadly  
over night, and would soon bring on  
rheumatism. By day the futons are  
piled in closets out of sight or hung  
over the balconies to air, and if the ser-  
vants forget to bring them in before  
sunset the airing makes them damper  
than ever.

The only walls of the rooms are the  
paper screens that slide in grooves, and  
if one's next neighbor is curious he slips  
the screen a little or pokes a hole through  
the paper. A whisper or a pin drop can  
be heard from room to room, and a good  
Anglo-Saxon snorer would be heard all  
over a Japanese hotel, and probably rock  
the whole structure with his solo. Ap-  
parently the Japanese never snore, or  
else the snorers are killed in their youth,  
as one never hears any stock anecdotes  
of their disturbances at inns. The outer  
gallery or balcony on which all the rooms  
open as the common hall by day, is closed  
solidly at night with wooden shutters,  
that make a thunderous rumbling at dusk  
when they are put up, and another and  
worse one at dawn when they are shoved

aside. Baths at a Japanese inn are al-  
ways made ready at night, and the tubs  
are large and hot water plentiful. The  
morning bath is not a ceremonious affair  
at all, the guests being expected to dip  
their faces and hands into shallow copper  
basins that with a bucket of water oc-  
cupy a shelf fastened outside the balcony  
rail. One gets a good view of the land-  
scape, or the town, or the hotel court-  
yard, according as the balcony fronts,  
and the pleasure is also enjoyed in the  
reverse way.—"Ruhamah" in Globe-  
Democrat.

Social Revolution in England.

This economical condition of affairs is  
working a social revolution. We see  
traces of this revolution everywhere. The  
titled landowner who used to be a petty  
king in his district and maintained a  
petty court at his great mansion, and  
who was the leader of society in his  
county, is no longer at the head of  
affairs. He has given place to the large  
employer of labor or leading clergyman  
or barrister; and since the agricultural  
laborers have now the vote, even the  
Duke of Westminster's son is defeated by  
a salt manufacturer in a contest for elec-  
tion to parliament; and the Duke of  
Sutherland's son is pushed from the con-  
test by a small farmer, although the  
duke owns the entire county.

Aristocracy, in Britain especially, was  
always founded on wealth. It was be-  
cause my lord was the owner of broad  
acres and the richest man in the district  
that he was honored. A poor aristoc-  
racy is ridiculous even on the continent,  
but in England it would be considered  
absurd in the extreme. Poverty in Eng-  
land is not a crime, but the punishment  
it entails is even more severe. That the  
land owning class in England is to be  
made poor is highly probable, but al-  
though this may bear hard upon one  
class it will be for the benefit of the ma-  
jority, because cheap land means cheap  
food for the people, and upon cheap food  
depends the manufacturing and commer-  
cial supremacy of Britain. The masses  
of the people of Britain were never as  
well off as they are at present.—Andrew  
Carnegie in New York Mail and Express.

Eat More Oil.

Mr. John Chamberlain has been telling  
the New Yorkers that in order to avoid  
dyspepsia they ought to eat more oil. He  
claims that after a hearty dinner of  
roasts and side dishes a salad dressed with  
pure olive oil is a positive necessity to aid  
digestion. He declares that English peo-  
ple and Americans have grown up with  
an aversion to salads made with oil be-  
cause they were French, and the French  
meaning an embodiment of popery and  
other abominations to their Puritan an-  
cestors, they have inherited these prej-  
udices to a large extent even in the cook-  
ery. Mr. Chamberlain even goes so far  
as to say that the early Puritans were  
aware that oil in their salads was a pre-  
ventive of dyspepsia, but were never so  
happy as when they were uncomfortable  
and thinking to gain heaven by experi-  
encing the tortures of the bottomless pit  
here, they concluded that dyspepsia was  
about the best recipe for the purpose.—  
Chicago Journal.

RUSSIAN STATE PRISONERS.

Story Told by an Exile Who Was Sent to  
Siberia—A Dramatic Scene.

About 3 o'clock in the morning an  
overseer unlocked and opened the door of  
my cell and said to me, "Come!" I fol-  
lowed him to the office of the prison,  
where the commander of the convoy  
made a careful examination of my per-  
son, noted my features and physical  
characteristics as set forth in a descrip-  
tion which he held in his hand, compared  
my face with that of a photograph taken  
soon after my arrest, and at last, being  
apparently satisfied as to my identity, re-  
ceived me formally from the prison au-  
thorities. I was then taken down a flight  
of stairs to the corps de garde, a large room  
on the ground floor, at the door of which  
stood an armed sentry. The spacious  
but low and gloomy hall was dimly  
lighted by a few flaring lamps and can-  
dles, and in the middle of it, at two long  
bare tables, sat ten or fifteen men and  
women, in coarse gray convict overcoats,  
drinking tea. The heads of the men  
were half shaven, they all wore chains  
and leg fetters, and on the back of every  
prisoner, between the shoulders, ap-  
peared the two black diamonds which  
signify that the criminal so marked is a  
hard labor convict.

Near the door, in a little group, stood  
six or eight uniformed gendarmes and  
officers of the detective police, who  
watched the prisoners intently, whisper-  
ing now and then among themselves as  
if communicating to one another the re-  
sults of their observations. The stillness  
of the room was unbroken save by the  
faint hissing of two or three brass sam-  
ovars on the tables, and an occasional  
jingle of chains as one of the convicts  
moved his feet. There was no conversa-  
tion, and a chance observer would never  
have imagined that the gray coated fig-  
ures sitting silently side by side at the  
tables were near friends, and in some  
cases relatives, who had long been buried  
in the casemates of the fortress, and who  
were looking into one another's faces for  
the first time in years.

As I entered the room, one of the pris-  
oners, whose face I did not at first recog-  
nize but who proved to be an old friend,  
rushed forward to meet me, and as he  
threw his arms around me whispered in  
my ear, "Don't recognize anybody but  
me—the gendarmes are watching us." I  
understood the warning. The police  
really knew very little about the history  
and the revolutionary records of some of  
the political convicts who were present,  
and it was important that they should  
not be able to get a clew to any one's  
identity or past history by noting recog-  
nitions as prisoner after prisoner was  
brought in. The incautious manifestation  
of emotion by one convict as he met

another might result in the return of  
both to the casemates of the fortress and  
their detention there until their mutual  
relations could be investigated. This was  
the reason for the silence which prevailed  
throughout the gloomy hall and for the  
seeming indifference with which the  
prisoners regarded one another. They  
were apparently strangers, but in reality  
they were bound together by innumera-  
ble ties of friendship and memories of the  
past; and as they looked into one anoth-  
er's faces, and noted the changes that  
time and suffering had wrought, they  
maintained their composure only by the  
most heroic effort.

On one side of the table sat an old com-  
rade of whom we had heard nothing in  
years and whom we had all supposed to  
be dead. On the other side were a young  
man and his betrothed, who for five  
years had not seen each other, and who,  
when thus reunited under the eyes of the  
gendarmes, did not dare to speak. Near  
them sat a pale, thin woman, about 27  
years of age, who held in her arms a  
sickly baby born in the casemate of the  
fortress, and who looked anxiously at the  
door every time it opened with the hope  
of seeing her husband brought in to join  
the party. Most of us knew that her  
husband was dead, but no one dared to  
tell her that she watched the door in vain.

To one who could look beneath the  
surface of things; who could appreciate  
the tragic significance of the situation,  
and who could see with spiritual insight  
the hot tides of hatred, agony, sympathy,  
and pity which surged under those gray  
overcoats, the scene was not merely  
striking and impressive, but terrible and  
heart rending.—George Kennan in The  
Century.

Doctors and Practical Hygiene.

The men and women in the medical  
profession are, or should be, most inter-  
ested in all branches of practical hygiene  
and sanitation. Their medical education  
eminently fits them for considering the  
best means of promoting health, and of  
avoiding all things which have a tenden-  
cy to destroy it.

But how many doctors are there today  
who visit the families in their charge,  
weekly or monthly, and examine into the  
conditions which surround them, whether  
or not these tend toward health or dis-  
ease? That this is not more frequently  
done is sometimes not the physician's  
fault, yet too often his or her teaching  
could prevent the illness which comes.

Most physicians do not give instruc-  
tions that last beyond the given prescrip-  
tion for some certain malady. They do  
not see their duty plain to extend care  
before the advent of disease, and when  
danger is over their work is done. It is  
perhaps not easy to prevent that which  
brings doctors and their families their  
bread and butter. One of Will Carleton's  
humorous ballads is about the doctor who  
cured the deacon's wife by "God's own  
remedies, sun, light and air," and so lost  
his fee; after which he concluded that if  
called to attend that woman again she  
should have medicine made by men.—  
Annals of Hygiene.

London's Religious Life.

The bishop of London has recently  
made public some interesting statistics on  
the religious life of the great city. Ac-  
cording to his figures the average number  
of communicants at communion services  
of the Established church during the year  
was 47,714. At Easter the number rose  
to 99,000. The average attendance at  
Sunday morning services was 200,890;  
at Sunday evening services, 205,496.  
London is a remarkable church going  
city, but this exhibit shows that it has  
about 4,000,000 inhabitants who don't  
attend the services of the Established  
church, and that those who do constitute  
only about one-ninth of the population.  
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Care of Feeble Infants.

Our dispatches announced the other  
day that a scientific Frenchman had in-  
vented an apparatus, something like a  
chicken incubator, for taking care of  
babies of low vitality. The idea seems to  
be that new born infants, so feeble that  
they cannot be nourished in a natural  
way, are to be placed in a case of proper  
temperature and built up artificially. It  
has frequently been charged against  
France that there is a scarcity of babies  
over there. Let us hope that the propo-  
sition to take better care of those with  
which the land is favored will lead to the  
improvement of the Gallic race.—New  
York World.

NOT LOST BUT SAVED.—Jacob Switzer,  
of Helena, Mont., says:—I was suffering  
from an unusually bad cold. My lungs  
were sore and congested. I consulted  
one of the best physicians of Helena,  
whose prescriptions failed to relieve me.  
I became alarmed and had about given  
up. At the suggestion of a friend I pur-  
chased a bottle of Ackert's English Rem-  
edy for coughs and colds, and after tak-  
ing it according to directions, was  
completely cured. Letters similar to  
the above are received daily. The effect  
of Ackert's English Remedy on the throat  
and lungs is something marvelous, and  
for asthma, whooping cough, colds and  
croup, it is beyond comparison to other  
preparations. Guaranteed and sold by  
Tillson & Hayden.

There is no denying the fact that Dr.  
Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the most suc-  
cessful blood purifier ever put on the  
market. Its wonderful cures in all stom-  
ach, kidney and liver troubles has  
brought out many imitations. It restores  
debilitated nerve tissues, restoring the  
force lost by sickness, mental work or  
excessive use of liquor, opium and to-  
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the genuine at 50 cents a bottle.  
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Do you feel languid, low spirited, life-  
less and miserable, both physically and  
mentally, have poor appetite, frequent  
headaches, bitter or bad taste in the  
mouth, nervous prostration, and do you  
know what the matter is? You have  
torpid liver, associated with indigestion.  
You need Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic.  
You need it to-day. Buy of Tillson &  
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" 53, Lot 3 and Dwelling House.  
" 107, S 1/2 Lot 1.

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" 21, 11 Lots 50x150.  
" 23, 2 Lots 50x150.  
" 28, 6 Lots 50x150.  
" 31, 2 Lots 50x150.  
" 46, Lot 5 and Dwelling House.  
" 49, 9 Lots 50x150.

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